IN THE CLAIMS

- 1-17. (cancelled)
- 18. (new) A method for treatment of heart failure comprising:

delivery of an expression construct comprising coding sequence for a dominant negative phospholamban to heart wherein the expression of the coding sequence is controlled by a promoter functional in heart and the dominant negative phospholamban increases cardiac contractility or cardiac relaxation.

- 19. (new) The method as in claim 18, wherein the coding sequence is delivered using a viral vector.
- 20. (new) The method as in claim 18, wherein the coding sequence is delivered by injection into the heart.
- 21. (new) The method as in claim 20, wherein the coding sequence is delivered by direct injection into the heart.
- 22. (new) The method as in claim 20, wherein the coding sequence is delivered by transcoronary injection into the heart.
- 23. (new) The method as in claim 18, wherein the dominant negative phospholamban comprises a phospholamban mutated to imitate phosphorylation of phospholamban.
- 24. (new) The method as in claim 18, wherein the coding sequence comprises DNA.

- 25. (new) The method as in claim 18, wherein the coding sequence comprises RNA.
 - 26. (new) A method for treatment of heart failure comprising:

delivery of a DNA construct to heart comprising a coding sequence for an antisense phospholamban RNA wherein transcription of the coding sequence is controlled by a promoter functional in heart and the antisense phospholamban RNA increases cardiac contractility or cardiac relaxation.

- 27. (new) The method as in claim 26, wherein the coding sequence is delivered using a viral vector.
- 28. (new) The method as in claim 26, wherein the coding sequence is delivered by injection into the heart.
- 29. (new) The method as in claim 28, wherein the coding sequence is delivered by direct injection into the heart.
- 30. (new) The method as in claim 28, wherein the coding sequence is delivered by transcoronary injection into the heart.
- 31. (new) The method as in claim 26, wherein the coding sequence comprises DNA.